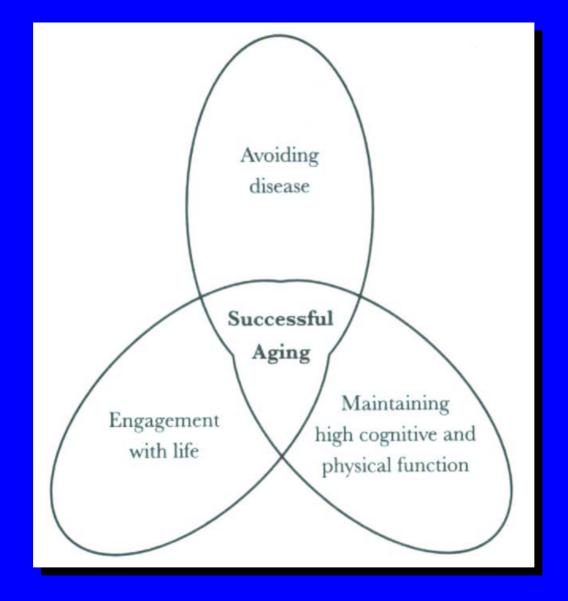
SUCCESSFUL AGING: PRESCRIPTIONS AND PERSISTING PROBLEMS

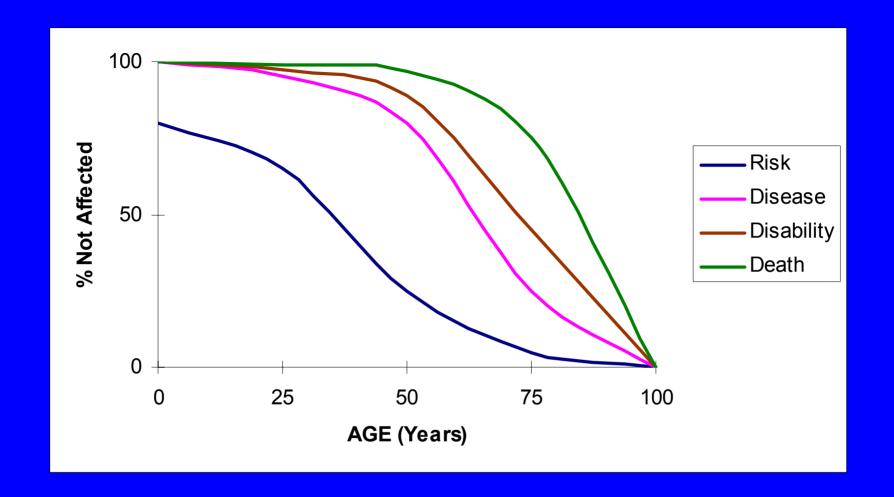
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- > Introduction
- Prescriptions
- Persisting problems
- Some examples of "gap closing"
- Conclusion

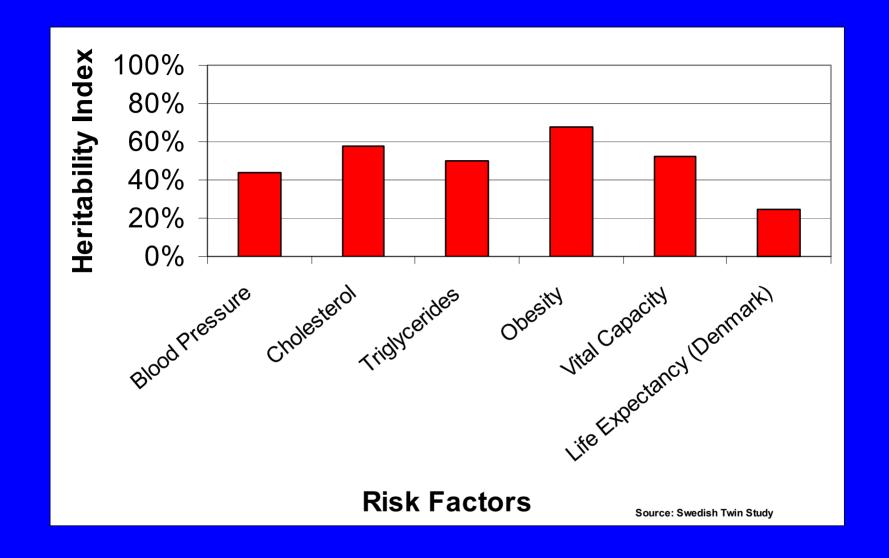
- Prescriptions
 - What does it mean to age "successfully?"
 - How is that different from "usual aging?"
 - What enables a person to age successfully?
 - 1. Genes and inheritance
 - 2. Life style and life choices
 - 3. Environment and life chances



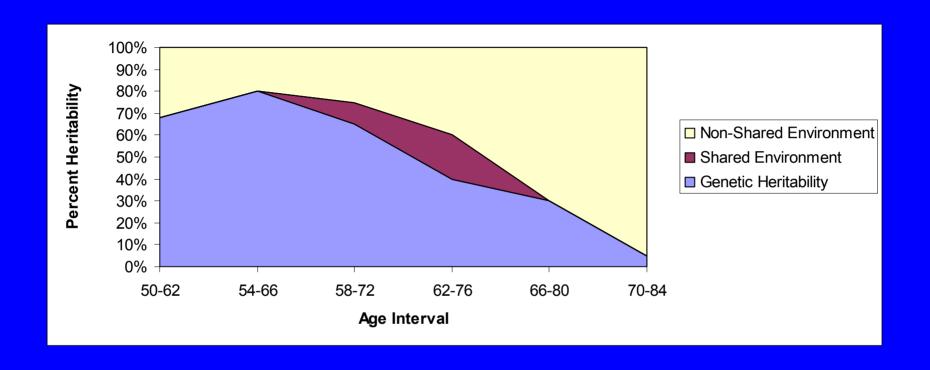
Structure of Successful Aging



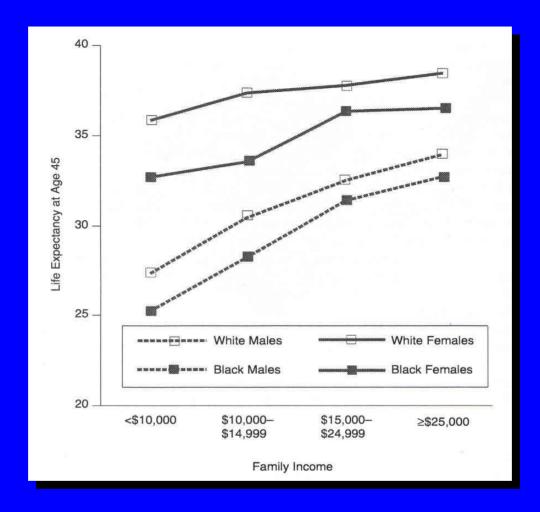
A Model for Risk Reduction



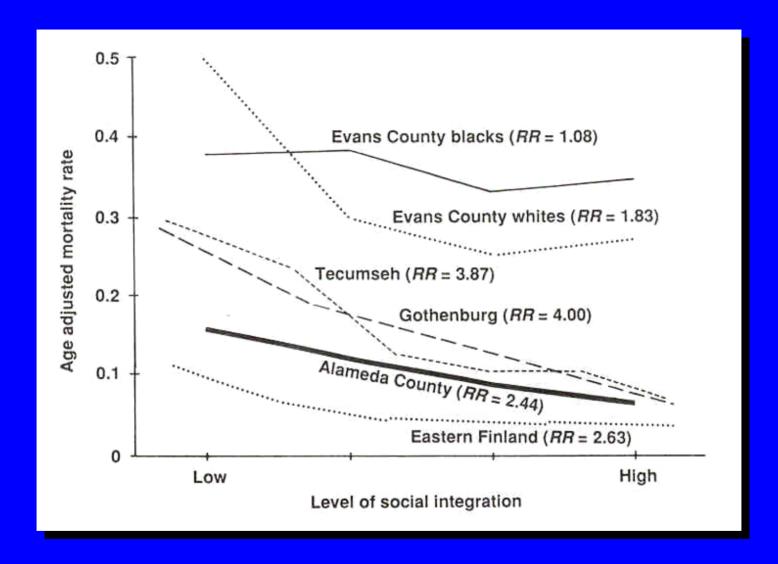
Heritability Indexes for Risk Factors



Serum Triglycerides: Heritability by Age

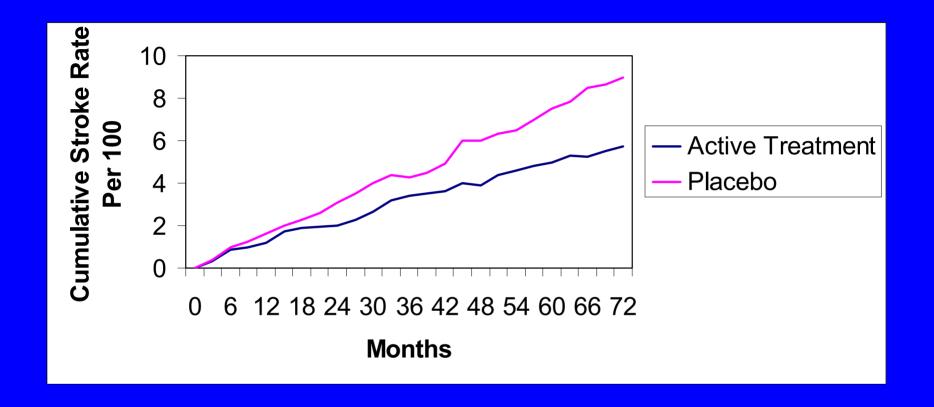


Life Expectancy at Age 45 by Income, Race and Sex

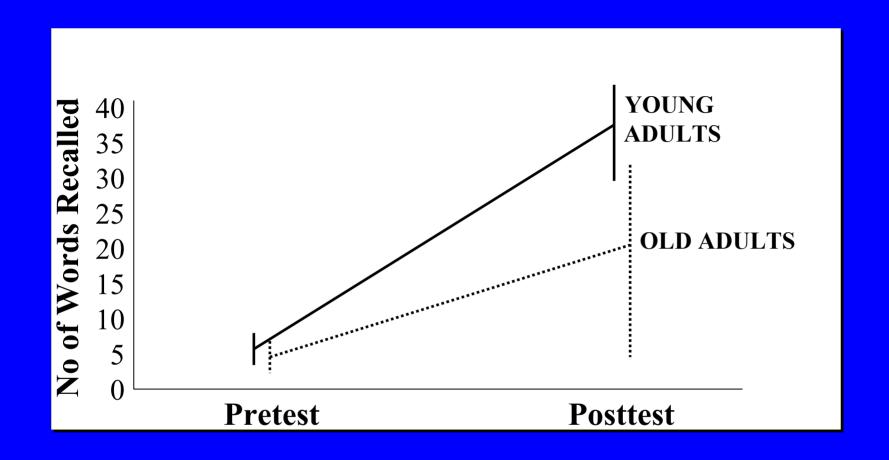


Social Connectedness and Longevity

- Persisting problems
 - Gap between what people know and what they do
 - Gap between research data and public knowledge
 - Gap between changed lives and unchanged policies:
 the problem of structural lag
 - Gap between laboratory and field: problem of scale

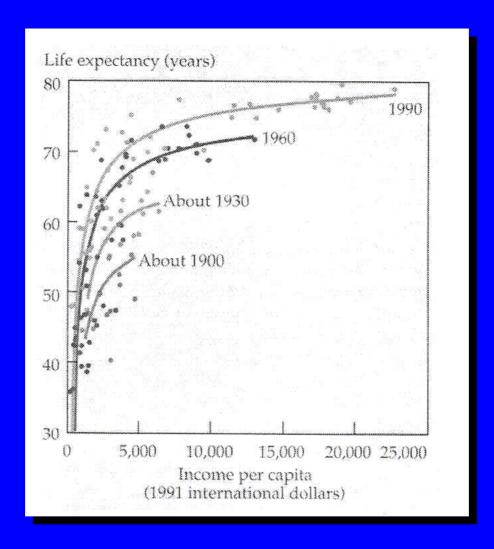


Hypertension and Stroke in the Elderly (SHEP)

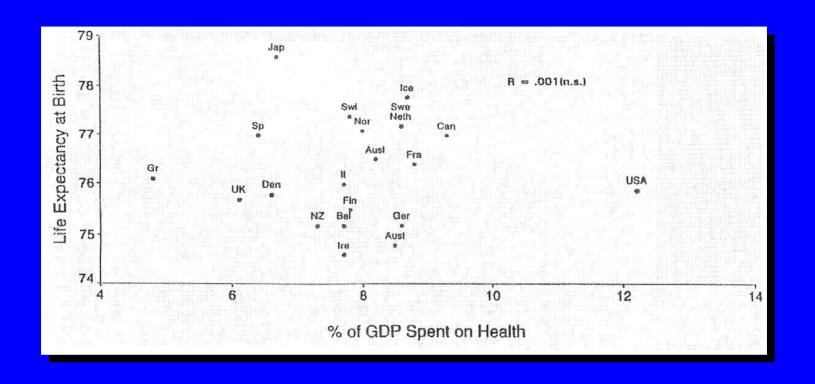


Short-term Memory: Effects of Age and Training

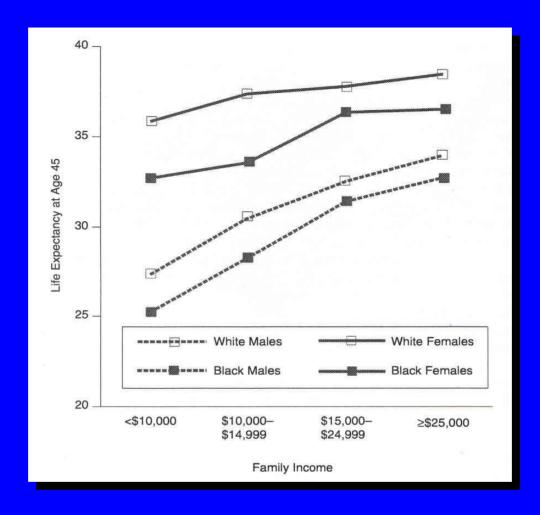
- Some examples of "gap closing"
 - Money helps up to a point
 - A multi-level theoretical model intervention
 - The case of tobacco control



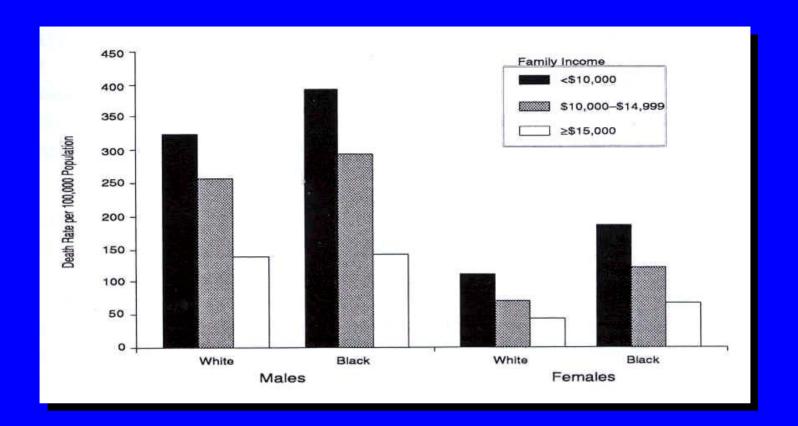
Life Expectancy and Income, for Selected Countries and Periods



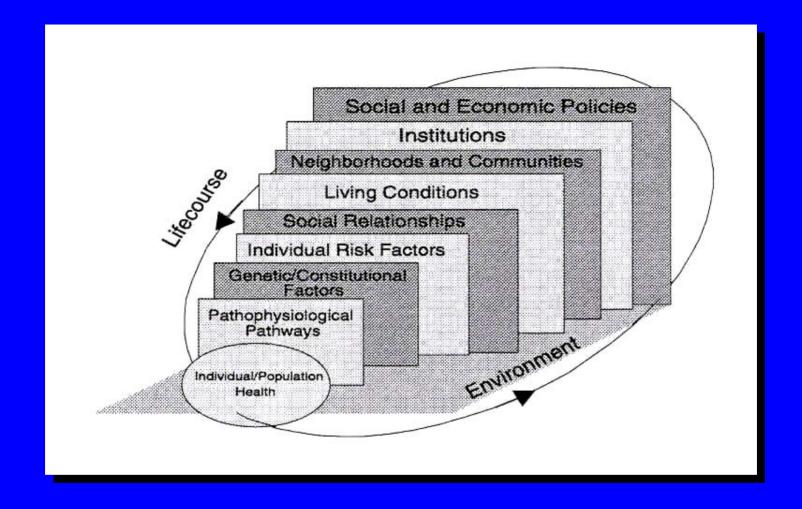
Life Expectancy and Percentage of Gross Domestic Product Spent on Health by OECD Counties



Life Expectancy at age 45 by Income, Race and Sex, United States, 1979-89



Heart Disease Death Rate per 100,000 Among Persons Aged 25-64 by Sex, Race, and Family Income, United States, 1979-89



A Multi-level Model for Intervention

- **Conclusion**
 - The strategy of clinical trials
 - Becoming an experimenting society